

SPORTS



VLADIMIR SALNIKOV AGAIN

Three-time Olympic champion Vladimir Salnikov from Leningrad set a new world record of 3 min 48.32 sec in the 40 m free style in the pool at the Moscow Olympic sports complex during the national winter swimming championship. His former record was 3:49.57.

SUCCESS OF SPORTSWOMEN FROM GDR

Andrea Schöne, of the GDR, won the women's world speed-skating championship at Karl-Marx-Stadt.

Her competitor Karin Enke placed second, and Valentina Lalenkova, of the USSR, third.

UNIVERSIAD GATHERING MOMENTUM

Representatives of another two sports—ice hockey and figure skating—have entered the competition for the medals at the World Winter Student Games in Bulgaria. In recent years these sports have become popular in Bulgaria, especially women's figure skating. Three Bulgarian

sportswomen will compete in the singles. Seven teams have entered the ice hockey tournament. Group games are now in progress. One group is comprised of the teams of Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Japan and South Korea, other group includes the USSR, Romania and Finland.

AS A RESULT—'SILVER'

In Helsinki, the USSR team, which has won the world bandy title 11 times, failed to regain it. In the final game, our sportsmen were defeated by Sweden, 9-3, and got silver medals. Finland placed third.

The next world championship is due in Norway in 1985. The USSR under-17 bandy team won their first world title, beating Sweden, 5-2, at home in Ulyanovsk.

'RACE OF STARS'

No race driver of the country has managed to win the track race twice, on hard packed snow, slippery as ice, called "The Race of Stars". Such is still the case.

The sixth race again has a new winner. It is the national champion of the hippodrome auto races, Nikolai Bakhturov, test driver at the Volga Motor Works in Togliatti, a city which produces the popular Lada cars.

By tradition 16 top national racers having the titles of champions and award winners at national championships and various international meets, were invited to compete for the "Za Rudym" magazine prize at the Central Moscow Hippodrome circuit. As noted Estonian racer Vello Ounpuu joked at the start: "My legs are afraid to drive in this race". It really is risky since only a big master can hold a car on the ice at a speed of 140 kph surrounded by opponents.

Nikolai Bakhturov, driving a VAZ-2102 car, won five of the six heats (he was forth in one) and totalled 27 points. He also managed to win a Cup awarded



A scene from a "Race of Stars" heat. Photo by Valery Kiselyov

formation' gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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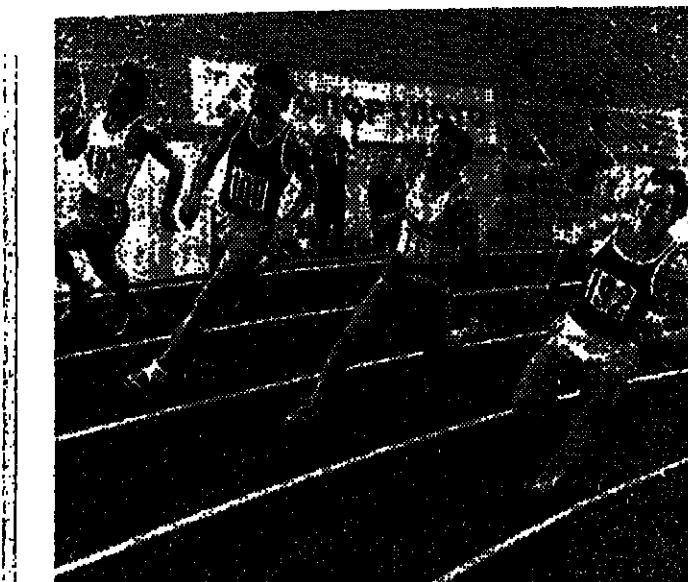
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Three draws of champion

At an international chess tournament in Linares, Spain, Karpov, drew all his three adjourned games, — vs Anderson, Yusupov and Timman — in just one day. Now the world champion has 3.5 points, the same as Anderson, Sax and Yusupov. Miles and Spassky have half a point more.

Kavgolovo ski track an examiner

The Kavgolovo Games which ended on Sunday outside Leningrad, proved how world skiing competition has grown. Of the five events on the programme the hosts, USSR, won only two. Only on the final day was their reputation upheld by Alexander Zavyalov, from Moscow Region, and Alexander Mayorov, from Gorky. The first won the men's 15 km race in 42 min 45.8 sec and the other won the Nordic combination, totalling 425.20 points.

In the history of the Kavgolovo Games, Kveta Jerotova became the first foreign skier to manage to win both women's events. The Czechoslovak sports-woman first won the 5 km race and later confidently won the 20 km race, all part of the World Cup competition. In 1:02:28.0. Second-placed Brit Petersen, of Norway, clocked 1:02:51.4, and now leads the Cup standings with 105 points.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

The Central Army Club (attacking) scored an important 3-1 win over Minsk Kommunist in the national championship.

For the second year running, the Volga Motor Works was awarded the prize for the plant whose cars won the competition.

THE 'PENALTY' FOR ROUGH PLAY

The Spanish team Barcelona have been fined 30,000 dollars for the unsportsmanlike conduct of their players during the European Cup second leg game against Britain's Aston Villa.

According to a spokesman from the UEFA disciplinary

board four Barcelona players and one from Villa were suspended from several games in the UEFA club tournaments. Barcelona was warned that UEFA would punish the club even more severely if this behaviour continues.

CRUYFF OUT OF NATIONAL TEAM AGAIN...

Again, for the umpteenth time in recent years, the management of the football federation of Holland have failed to reach agreement with one of the country's top players, Johann Cruyff, concerning his return to the national team.

Cruyff, recognized on many occasions as the top player of Europe, now plays for his club Ajax, which leads in the Dutch championship. Recently, after a four-year break, he was again invited to join the national

team. But, he says, he just cannot find a common language with the team's coach, Kees Rijvers.

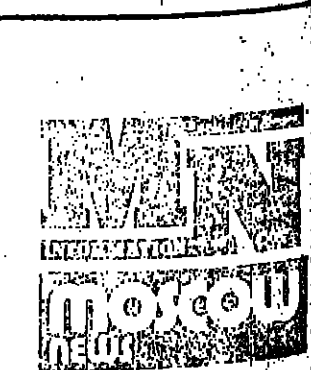
I have a big experience of competing in the international arena, he told journalists, and my views on the game could help the team perform successfully at the forthcoming European championship. But Rijvers refuses to listen to us. I must only carry out his instructions. Such terms do not suit me, Cruyff emphasized.

SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM

● All post offices in the country
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EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 18/2 Gorky St. Moscow
Printed at the "Izvestia" Press Moscow USSR
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 50078

MN INFORMATION No. 15, 1983

CPSU CC POLITBUREAU DISCUSSES HOUSING CONSTRUCTION

At its regular weekly meeting, the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee discussed measures to implement plans for housing and social construction.

It was noted at the meeting that large-scale housing, as well as cultural and municipal construction is going on in this country in keeping with the social programme outlined at the CPSU's 26th Congress. Since the present five-year plan period began, more than 210 mln sq metres of housing have been built plus a large number of secondary schools, creches, kindergartens, hospitals and outpatients' clinics.

At the same time, the work already carried out in this direction falls short of Party requirements.

The Politbureau asked that those in charge of ministries, departments and councils of ministers of the constituent republics should map out and put into effect a complex of measures to ensure that housing and social projects be built as already planned, and to provide for considerable improvements in the use of existing capacities for prefabricated construction.

The need for additional measures to secure proper maintenance of existing housing, and for making better use of the potential for the reconstruction and modernization of individual housing owned by industrial and office workers and collective farmers was indicated.

To ensure a better transportation in the Transcaucasian republics, the Politbureau discussed the proposals put forward by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Council of Ministers of Georgia, that a start should be made of designing the Caucasian Mountain Pass Railway.

The Politbureau examined the growth and further strengthening of Party ranks over the period since the 26th Congress. It was informed of the results of the French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson's visit to this country and scrutinized a number of other foreign and domestic political issues.

FACTS and EVENTS

● More than 204 thousand Africans were detained in South Africa last year on charges of violating the pass law. This was admitted in parliament by the Minister of Law and Order Louis La Grange and P. Koorhof, Minister of Cooperation and Development.

● 59 per cent of the citizens of African descent in Britain describe their "relations" with the police as either bad or very bad, writes "The Times" of London. These relations could become even worse after the adoption of a law giving police sweeping powers against "suspects".

SOVIET-GREEK TALKS

Athens. Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Andreas Papandreu, Prime Minister of the Greek Republic, met here to sign a long-term programme for developing economic, industrial, scientific and technological co-operation.

Agreement was reached on signing agreements on international motor transportation and on co-operation in travel as well as in cinematography.

In reviewing the world situation the two statesmen expressed profound concern over the dangerous aggravation in the world situation and the continuing arms race.

It is unacceptable that our common heritage — European civilization — be constantly threatened by nuclear holocaust, stressed Nikolai Tikhonov speaking on Athens television.

The Soviet Union favours a Europe free of nuclear weapons, Tikhonov emphasized. We welcome the idea of creating nuclear-free zones in various areas of the continent, in the North of Europe and the Balkans included. Our country is ready to attend talks on creating in Europe a zone free of "theatre nuclear weapons".

We strongly support the idea of creating a zone of stable peace and cooperation in the Mediterranean, Tikhonov noted. Our proposals on the score are well known. They advocate agreed confidence measures in the military field, cutting back

(Continued on page 2)

USSR-JAPAN: OUTLOOK FOR FURTHER BUSINESS



USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir Sushkov opens the meeting between Soviet and Japanese trade and economic delegations at the Moscow International Trade Centre.

A delegation of Japanese businessmen which have recently arrived in this country has been described as the most representative in the history of business by Shigeo Nagano, President of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. The delegation is made up of 250 members — the presidents and chairmen of the major Japanese trading and industrial companies and banks.

The present meeting in Moscow shows there is interest on both sides in the development of mutually beneficial cooperation, as well as the concern felt by Japanese businessmen with the overall deterioration of foreign economic links through the world.

(Continued on page 7)

CHESS PLAYERS OF THE YEAR



Nona Gaprindashvili.

Soviet Grandmasters Nona Gaprindashvili, world ex-champion from Tbilisi, and Garry Kasparov, from Baku, have been awarded chess Oscars in a survey of 88 sports writers from 26 countries. The runners-up were world champions Maya Chiburdanidze and Anatoly Karpov, who won the prize on eight previous occasions.

I thought I would get the award some day but never expected to win it so quickly, said 19-year-old Kasparov. Last year I didn't claim once with the champion and thus the sports writers' assessment is fairly subjective. Of course I am happy, but find myself in a dual position since I am not sure that



Garry Kasparov.

SUMMIT IN INDOCHINA

The summit meeting between the leaders of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea acquires special significance now that the imperialist circles and their accomplices are trying to escalate international tension and outside forces are inciting friction between the South-East Asian states. The Indochinese nations are countering this policy by building up an atmosphere of profitable cooperation and good-neighbourly relations between all states in this part of the globe, stresses a message from the CPSU Central Committee, Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers addressed to the summit meeting of the Indochinese countries held in Vientiane, capital of Laos. It was attended by La Duan, Kayson Phommavane and Heng Samrin.

Heads of the diplomatic missions of the three Indochinese nations in the Soviet Union attended a press conference in Moscow, summing up the Vientiane meeting.

The first such meeting at party-state level in the history of the Indochinese nations is critical for bolstering the alliance between the peoples of the three nations, said Leotian Ambass-

dor to the USSR Khامت Duangthongla. He stressed that the declaration issued at the meeting expects...

(Continued on page 2)



Despite arrests and judicial persecution, the British women who have set up a peace camp near the American air base at Great Britain, Berkshire, where cruise missiles are to be deployed, continue their praiseworthy struggle. For more than eighteen months they have been living near the base in protest against the plans to convert the British Isles into a launching pad for new American nuclear missiles.

Photo AP-TASS

PNC ADOPTS NEW PROGRAMME

Algiers. At its 16th session, the Palestinian National Council (PNC) has chosen a new executive for the Palestine Liberation Organization re-electing Yasser Arafat as PLO Chairman. The PNC's new programme — the political resolution — defines the strategy for the Palestine Resistance Movement for the period up to the next session.

Those delegates present confirmed their unshakable determination to resist the encroachments of imperialism and Zionism and to continue their struggle in the political and military spheres in order to realize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

The deputies of the Palestinian parliament consider it necessary to strengthen links with the Arab national liberation movement in joint confrontation to the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies, especially to the Camp David accords and the Reagan plan on the Middle East. In their struggle to liberate the Arab lands seized by Israel.

The delegates. It is noted in the programme, approve of the Soviet proposal on the Middle East giving full support to the Palestinians' right to self-determination and to the establishment of a state of their own. They express profound gratitude to all the socialist countries for their solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab peoples.

The PNC says it approves of the decision taken at the Arab summit, in Fez.

The resolution points out the importance of the development of relations with the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples in the interests of the realization of the rights of the Palestinian Arabs.

These relations should be based on recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine. As to relations with Jordan, in the future, they should be based on a confederated union between the two independent states.

SUMMIT IN INDOCHINA

(Continued from page 1)

pressed the common desire of the Indochinese nations to further solidarity, friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

Newsmen listened to a statement approved by the meeting on the presence of the Vietnamese volunteer forces in Kampuchea in which it is pointed out that the Kampuchean and Vietnamese governments have agreed that those forces will be withdrawn once peace and Kampuchea's security are assured, specifically on Kampuchea's borders with Thailand. The governments of the two nations also agreed that annual decisions will be made on pulling some contingents of Vietnamese volunteer troops out of Kampuchea with due consideration being taken of Kampuchea's security.

Following the 1992 withdrawal of a portion of the Vietnamese volunteer forces from Kampuchea several more such contingents will be withdrawn this year.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST INDIA

Delhi. American propaganda has launched a provocation campaign against India. Having published a raked-up story about alleged Indian preparations to create an atomic bomb, the American press is now writing about the "carnage" of Moslems in India. As has already been reported, in the north-eastern Indian state of Assam a tense situation has arisen due to actions by right-wing nationalist groupings who have unsuccessfully tried to disrupt the elections for the state legislative assembly held in keeping with the Indian constitution.



Gentlemen: Everything you see up to the horizon belongs to our sphere of operations. And what lies beyond it is also ours.

SOVIET-GREEK TALKS

(Continued from page 1)

armed forces, a ban on the placement of nuclear weapons on the territory of Mediterranean non-nuclear countries, a withdrawal of ships carrying nuclear weapons from the Mediterranean, and the non-use of nuclear weapons against any Mediterranean country opposed to the deployment of such weapons on its territory. Tikhonov pointed out.

APPEAL TO NATO COUNTRIES

Bern. An appeal to the FRG and other NATO countries to refuse to deploy the new American nuclear missiles on their soil comes from the Preparatory Committee for the 1993 Spring Peace March which has just been set up in the Swiss city of Basle.

The appeal, signed by members of the public in the FRG, Switzerland, and France — the countries across which the marchers are to pass on April 4 — stresses that the American and NATO plans to deploy the new American nuclear missiles in Western Europe will increase nuclear threat in Europe.

FACTS and EVENTS

✶ Air France has announced that it will continue to operate the supersonic Concorde on the Paris-Bahia route. According to "Le Figaro", the airline flies four Concorde.

✶ In Reykjavik, the capital of Iceland, it has been announced that early in March the country's parliament (Althingi) is to be dissolved and that early elections will be held before April 11. The present crisis has been caused by severe differences on such issues as the bill introduced by Prime Minister Thoroddsen to regulate indices of wages and prices.

✶ The Spanish government has announced the nationalization of banks and firms belonging to a large group of newsmen, members of the right-wing extremist organization, the New Right and the Nationalist Union of Nordland. They are accused of spreading fascist ideas, of the distribution of Nazi literature, and of the illegal possession of arms. Two of them also face charges of carrying out bomb attacks in Salzburg and Vienna at the end of last year. To manufacture their bombs, the Nazis used 300 kg of gunpowder which they stole from an ammunition depot.

Preparations under way for Barbie's trial

Paris. The butcher of Lyons, former Lyons gendarme chief Klaus Barbie has been officially charged with committing crimes against humanity. The indictment presented to the criminal court specifies atrocities perpetrated by him in France, including public executions of 294 residents of Lyons by firing squad as well as arrests, tortures and the deaths of about 500 French citizens in Gestapo camps.

Barbie's hands are stained with the blood of dozens of French patriots. He was also responsible for the killing of Resistance leader Jean Moulin, a national hero of France. The Hague. The Dutch government says it is ready to hand over to France all the evidence at its disposal concerning the crimes committed by Klaus Barbie on Dutch soil. Such documents could serve as additional evidence at the trial of the Nazi criminal.

This was announced in parliament by the Dutch Justice Minister E. Korthals Althoff, who said that at present the documents were being jointly examined by the Dutch Justice Ministry and the State Institute for Military Documentation. The Dutch Minister also said that a total of 52 Nazi criminals has been recorded by the Netherlands who are sought by the government for crimes committed on Dutch soil. Of these 46 still reside in the FRG.

FACTS and EVENTS

✶ Nearly 1.7 million Afghans have completed their education at adult literacy courses, some 25 thousand such courses are being given throughout the country, the "Kabul New Times" newspaper reports.

✶ Israel is giving large-scale military support to the Guatemalan regime in its massacres of civilians and reprisals against the national liberation movement, the CBS television network, work reports from Guatemala. Tel Aviv is supplying the Guatemalan dictatorship with machine guns, rifles, ammunition, military equipment, and vehicles. With Israeli help, Guatemala has built an air base, and has set up an extensive spy and detective network.

✶ A military revolutionary tribunal in Mozambique has sentenced five members of armed gangs from the South African-financed "national resistance movement" to go before a firing squad. They are charged with crimes against the Mozambican people. Another 24 criminals have been sentenced to various terms in jail.

VIENNA: CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST NEO-NAZIS

Vienna. As announced by the Austrian Justice Ministry, the Prosecutor's Office in Vienna has started criminal proceedings against a large group of neo-Nazi members of the right-wing extremist organization, the New Right and the Nationalist Union of Nordland. They are accused of spreading fascist ideas, of the distribution of Nazi literature, and of the illegal possession of arms. Two of them also face charges of carrying out bomb attacks in Salzburg and Vienna at the end of last year. To manufacture their bombs, the Nazis used 300 kg of gunpowder which they stole from an ammunition depot.

PORTUGUESE POLICE INVESTIGATE LOCKHEED BRIBES

Lisbon. According to the "Expresso" weekly, the Portuguese judicial police are investigating the cases of government officials who were bribed by Lockheed when contracts were signed for the delivery of five planes for TAP airline. It has been revealed here that Lockheed awarded seven per cent of the cost of each contract to "profitable" buyers. Conservative estimates put the bribe at 25 million dollars.

LAKE ONTARIO POLLUTED BY DIOXIN

Ottawa. Dioxin, a highly toxic substance, has been detected in the water of Lake Ontario, in Canada. A huge pile of the refuse from the chemical industries has been dumped on the banks of this river, near the city of Niagara Falls, New York State. This dump has already caused illness among hundreds of local American residents. Now these criminal activities of American corporations have hit the Canadians. The "Toronto Star" newspaper states that one person has been reported as suffering from dioxin poisoning in the town of Kingston near Lake Ontario.



Members of the democratic public in West Germany are redoubling their protests against neo-Nazi acts of provocation. They are firmly opposed to all forms of discrimination as well as to the incitement of hatred against foreign workers. In the photo: during an anti-fascist meeting in Frankfurt on the Main. From "Die Zeit".

AMERICAN ADMIRAL SPEAKS OUT

Washington. A constructive and profitable dialogue on such a critical problem of modern times as curbing the nuclear arms race is only possible if the United States pays due consideration to the interests of Soviet security, too, stressed Admiral Noel Gayler, Jr.

Speaking at the National Press Club, he described as totally groundless most of the "arguments" launched by the White House to justify its filibustering position on arms control. More specifically, there is no evidence that the USSR is planning to attack the United States, and there

are no indications that the Soviet Union planned or is planning to attack Western Europe. On the contrary, he continued, the Soviet goal is to ward off a nuclear conflict. In the past war the United States and the Soviet Union were allies and I see no reason why we should not cooperate to head off a world holocaust. This would benefit both our nations, he emphasized.

We have to admit that in trying to harm the interests of the USSR, the USA is by no means helping itself, the admiral charged.

Science and technology

'SPECS' FOR THE BLIND

A new type of glasses may improve the vision of practically blind people, such is the opinion of Dr. William Phillips from the Optometry Institute in Philadelphia.

The pair of glasses has been invented consisting of six small telescopes imitating the complex composition of the eye of the honey bee. They were tried out on 74 patients aged between 6 and 80 and in 84 per cent of the cases there was an 80 per cent improvement in vision, while the field of vision was expanded by 600 per cent. Some of the patients were even able to drive with the help of the glasses.

RECEIVER THE SIZE OF A BUTTON

Philips (Hemburg) has started production of all-solid-state receivers. Such receivers, only a trifle bigger than a button, can be built into wrist watches, lighters and women's pendants. Already this year Philips are planning to produce around 10,000,000 such marvels.

THE COMPUTER

Your hair is very tired; we cannot guarantee you one hundred per cent that dyeing it a new colour will be successful. The customer should not be annoyed with a hairdresser when he hears these words—because the advice comes from a computer installed at a London hairdresser. The computer gives its "verdict" several seconds after it learns about the hair of a regular client. It also selects the most suitable colour for the hair, recommends a particular shampoo and gives other advice.

CELLULOSE FROM WATER?

An installation for purifying liquid waste has been built at a factory producing quality paper at Labellan, in Hungary. The waste accumulated in the operation of paper-making units is fed into a big reservoir where chemical and mechanical processes separate cellulose and fibre substances. Thus as much as seven tonnes of raw materials are recovered for further use every day.

OF INTEREST

'Volatile' painting

Had smoking in Italy's art galleries been banned, artist Carlo Alfieri would not have suffered the loss of one of his masterpieces and frames would not have banned any future showing of his art.

A visitor to his show happened to lean too close to one of Alfieri's creations while pulling away on his cigarette, which on contact with the painting produced a minor explosion. It turned out that Alfieri used to mix his paints with gun powder.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

WEST GERMANY POISED FOR ELECTIONS

Writing in IZVESTIA on the current election campaign in West Germany, analyst Valentin Falin points out that no matter how enticing it may be to pick out the signs of a constructive approach to problems of peace in the election addresses given by the Bonn leaders, one discovers only too often that one is chasing phantoms. Sententious generalities suddenly reveal "details" which shatter the devil, as the German saying goes — which essentially boil down to a totally uncritical approach to the American position and to a total misrepresentation of the Soviet stand. One becomes aware of an overt exasperation of the fact that the Soviet Union puts forward its proposals with due account taken of the legitimate interests of the Western side. For the CDU/CSU leaders the flexibility of the Soviet approach is a sign of an intention to "conclude" the West Germans into seeing things in a wrong light rather than a manifestation of goodwill.

The thunderous threats from overseas to annihilate Europe unless it prepares for self-immolation and accepts the new American initiatives are taken by the neo-conservative camp to be a sign of consideration on the part of the patron in acting family squabbles.

Writing any warning of the repercussions of this fatal move and all attempts to remind the Germans that agreement and cooperation between nations is the only path towards stable peace, is interpreted by the same source as outside and "massive interference into internal affairs", Falin emphasizes.

MANKIND CONTINUES ITS FORWARD MARCH

What do you make of the nuclear threat? This question from the American writer Denis Piusan is answered in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA by Academician Viktor Ananyev of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

I think that the nuclear threat does exist, and also that it comes from the United States. After all, it is in the Pentagon that more and more military programmes are proposed, immediately linked with the escalation of strategic concepts, with doctrines for "limited nuclear war", "protracted nuclear conflict", etc.

I think of nuclear war with great horror. This will be a monstrous war and a complete negation of humanity and mankind. But I am an optimist.

I have experienced one nuclear war, saw and went through a lot and lost many people dear to me. I am profoundly convinced that reason will prevail and that mankind will continue its forward march.

People are rising up in the struggle for peace. I believe that in the final analysis their word will prove to be decisive. Everything depends on their unity and on the purposeful nature of their actions.

MIDDLE EASTERN FUSE

Analysing the volatile situation in the Middle East, the result of Israel's aggressive policy, Dmitry Volsky poses the question in the NEW TIMES weekly of whether Tel Aviv's actions threaten the Arab peoples alone. Given the general escalation of international tension, they could produce an explosion which might be hard to check, Volsky points out. The same goes for other local conflicts. In Central America, say, or in the south of Africa. Still the Middle Eastern hotbed of war is the most explosion-prone due to the region's geographic location. For one thing, it borders on the oil-rich zone of the Persian Gulf where the situation is also tense, mainly due to the continuing Iran-Iraq war; for another, the shores of the Middle Eastern countries are washed by the Mediterranean formally included by NATO chiefs into their "sphere of operation". It is clear that playing with fire is most dangerous of all in the Middle East and the adventures engaged in this irresponsible, to put it mildly, game are also jeopardizing world peace, Volsky concludes.

THE BARBIE AFFAIR AND THE AMERICANS

Why is there no comment from official Washington on the disclosures of close cooperation between the American special services with the nail hangman Barbie following World War II? This question is asked by PRAVDA's Washington correspondent Nikolai Kurdyumov.

One does not necessarily have to be an expert on international or criminal law to conclude that the deliberate sheltering of such a criminal assassin is a crime in itself. And Barbie is far from being the only case of this kind. On the same grounds and for the same purposes, Washington has concealed and sheltered hundreds of war criminals in the United States itself, although they are guilty of the mass murder of Soviet people. These irrefutable facts demonstrate the cynicism of the American authorities who camouflage their activities behind the smoke screen of the human rights campaign.

RAMSES GETTING READY TO MOVE

The giant statue of Ramses II, which has stood in the square in front of the main railway station of the Egyptian capital since 1934, will soon be moved to another place.

It will be installed in the area of Giza, opposite the museum of Egyptian civilisation which is to be built there. The statue has developed "numerous" cracks caused by exhaust gases, and by shaking of the earth caused by railway trains passing by. A restoration work has started on the monument, and when it is completed Ramses II will move to Giza. Work on the statue to be installed in its place, which will be an exact replica of Ramses II has already started.

VIEWPOINT

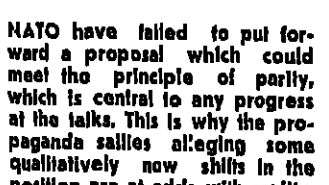
Vladimir KATIN

AGREEMENT ON DISARMAMENT IS NOT IMPOSSIBLE

Replying to questions by a "Pravda" correspondent, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko raised a wide range of disarmament problems, and stressed that experience shows that it is quite possible to check the nuclear arms race given goodwill and the desire for agreement on the basis of the principle of parity and equal security. Why, then, is no progress evident at the talks either on strategic or nuclear arms in Europe? The essence of the Soviet position boils down to cutting the strategic armaments of both sides by approximately 25 per cent to equal levels, and thus the number of these weapons' nuclear charges would fall to agreed ceilings. All channels for the strategic arms race would be closed — deployment of long-range cruise missiles would be banned and the possibility of competition in the qualitative improvement of

weaponry would be reduced to a maximum. The American side seemingly also favours cuts — but the crux of the matter is that it suggests strategic arms reductions which would be of exclusive benefit to the USA to the detriment of the USSR. It proposes, among other things, that the Soviet Union dismantle the larger portion of its intercontinental land-based missiles while, in the meantime, the United States would develop new MX and Trident missile systems and new heavy bombers. This spells out a clear desire to surge ahead militarily and to gain superiority over the USSR, to which Moscow cannot agree.

On the talks on nuclear armaments in Europe, Gromyko warned against rumours of some American "intermediate" variants, which are again being used to drag out the negotiations and to fight a striving for agreement. To date the USA and



NATO have failed to put forward a proposal which could meet the principle of parity, which is central to any progress at the talks. This is why the propaganda satellites alleging some qualitatively new shifts in the position are at odds with reality. At the Geneva talks on nuclear arms in Europe the USSR came up with several proposals whose implementation would amount to a reduction of over 1,300 units of nuclear medium-range arms. This could result in the number of the medium-range missile launchers in the European part of the USSR and the aggregate number of warheads falling below the 1976 figure, i.e., to the levels in existence before the USSR started modernizing its medium-range missiles. This is our answer to all those Western Europeans who are worried about the Soviet Union's nuclear potential. At the Geneva talks the American side offers the so-called zero option

— which amounts to dismantling all Soviet medium-range missiles in the European and Eastern parts of the USSR, while not removing a single plane or missile from the American and NATO arsenals, something that the USSR will never agree to. It could be said by way of objection — be that as it may, the Geneva talks still continue. True, but while the USSR seeks agreement, America only plays at negotiation, trying to convince the West Europeans that there is definite movement there, in order to lull people's vigilance, gain time and start deploying about 600 new missiles. It wants to convince West Europeans that the deployment of these missiles is not contrary to the goal of the Geneva talks — the missile will allegedly be deployed while the talks take their natural course. Moscow issues the following warning: in deploying its missiles in Western Europe the United States will be cutting the ground from under the talks on nuclear weapons.

To sum up, it is possible to reach agreement — but Moscow emphasizes that in order to achieve this there must be strict compliance with the principle of parity and equal security. The USSR seeks no military advantages, and this is a fact that every citizen and every family in Western Europe — and in the United States itself — should know. Andrei Gromyko reiterated.

Round the Soviet Union

● TV BROADCASTS CAN NOW BE RECEIVED IN THE GEOLOGISTS' TOWN OF KHAMTAL, IN YAKUTIA. Broadcasts from Moscow in colour or black-and-white come via the Ekran communication satellite which provides television coverage for 90 per cent of the population in this autonomous republic lying in the north of Eastern Siberia.

● THE FIRST STAGE OF THE LARGE-SCALE TUYANUYUN IRRIGATION AND POWER COMPLEX HAS COME INTO OPERATION. Two reservoirs totalling 2,400 million cubic metres will irrigate over 250 thousand hectares of land on which it is hoped to grow valuable, fine-fibre cotton, as well as rice, maize, vegetables, fruit and grapes.

● THE "ZUBRYONOK" VARIETY OF POTATO PROMISES GIANT CROPS OF UP TO 44 TONNES PER HECTARE. It was obtained by Byelorussian horticulturists.

● THE "AKADEMIK KURCHATOV" HAS LEFT ON ITS 36TH VOYAGE. THIS TIME TO THE INDIAN OCEAN. The expedition on board which includes oceanologists, biologists, hydrophysicists and hydrochemists will conduct extensive research over the underwater highlands area in the north-western part of ocean.

● SIX MORE DISTRICTS IN THE MARITIME TERRITORY WILL BE ABLE TO RECEIVE CENTRAL AND LOCAL TV BROADCASTS, now that a powerful TV tower has gone into operation.

● AN UNDERGROUND LAKE IN THE CENTRAL TIEN SHAN HAS BEEN HARNESSSED FOR THE NEEDS OF AGRICULTURE. A new circular system of ten deep wells will improve the water supply in this large stock-breeding zone over about two thousand hectares of fodder land.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

YURI ANDROPOV'S ARTICLE IN 'KOMMUNIST'

"The teaching of Karl Marx and some questions relating to the building of socialism in the USSR" is the title of an article written by the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuri Andropov in the third issue of the KOMMUNIST magazine. "With the passage of time the full meaning and scale of the Marx's achievements become more and more clear," Andropov says. He stresses that Marx was both a great scholar and a great practical revolutionary whose cause was continued by Engels and Lenin. "The name of Lenin is inseparable from the name of Marx..." "In our time Marxism is simply impossible outside and without Leninism."

Proceeding from concrete facts and from the laws of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee analyses the historical experience of real socialism. He deals with the following issues: the practical implementation of the principle of socialist ownership of the means of production, the efforts to raise the efficiency of production and the economy taken as a whole, the expansion and deepening of socialist democracy, the perfection of the system of distribution under socialism, etc.

Andropov stresses that "full socialist equality cannot originate at once and in complete form," that under socialism "work and work alone, its real results... must determine the level of the well-being of every citizen." He recalls that the general direction of the economic policy of the CPSU is to "ensure the growth of the material well-being of working people and to create suitable conditions for the further development of their spiritual and cultural life."

The CPSU, Andropov says, attaches much importance to developing the theory of Marxism-Leninism. He adds that the diverse experience of the fraternal countries of socialism provides immense material for theoretical analysis.



OUR STUDENT CLUBS

Where can students get together to discuss their problems, debate, or to listen to music and dance? "At Gorkiye, of course," you will be told by students at the Olshubnyy Medical Institute. Gorkiye is a youth club built by the students themselves. They showed a lot of ingenuity in decorating it. It takes a question of minutes to

turn the cosy cafe into a cinema hall or dance floor.

At Gorkiye they show amateur films and student plays and arrange meetings with famous people: actors, artists or theatre directors...

Such clubs are attached to all the institutes but the members of Gorkiye consider theirs to be a very special place having a warm atmosphere. Large groups of students come here in order to relax after their studies. Gorkiye is the name of a flower—adonis, which, since ancient times, was well known as a cure for heart fatigue.

Water comes to arid Caspian lowlands

The foot of the Dagestan mountains, south of Makhachkala, has been crossed by another water artery. Clad in concrete, the 13-kilometre waterway is a continuation of the October Revolution Canal, the largest in the autonomous republic. In order to provide water to the valleys suffering from drought at the foot of the mountains hydroconstruction workers have built a powerful pumping station at the juncture of the two canals.

This spring, the irrigated area along the new section of the canal will increase by ten thousand hectares. Land is being reclaimed here for fodder crops, wheat and vineyards.

The complex of hydrotechnical structures has been up under a master plan for the reconstruction of the irrigation system.

The next stage in the work is the extension of the canal by another 20 kilometres, and the erection of another pumping station. When reconstruction is

complete the arid steppes of the Caspian lowlands will be transformed into irrigated oases.

UNDERGROUND LAKES OF DONBASS

A large underground layer containing drinking water has been uncovered in Donbass, the oldest coal-mining area in the Ukraine. The Kamyshvakhskoye reservoir, which is to be transferred to commercial use, will add to the water supply of this industrial area.

Deep rivers do not grace the Donetsk steppe and to make up for this deficiency natural resources are being put to good use in addition to large canals and reservoirs. Over 60 underground lakes have been located in the region. Every day high-power pumping stations pump up nearly 600,000 cu m of water from underground to supply the towns and villages in the Donetsk Region.

GAS FROM THE ARCTIC COAST

A new natural gas deposit is being opened up on the Arctic coast of Western Siberia. Geologists believe it to be one of the biggest in the world. It is close to the renowned Urengoi deposit, the starting point of several transcontinental gas pipelines. One of them, 4,500 km long, will pump Siberian gas to Western Europe and is due to go into operation next year.

DEER FARM IN THE MOUNTAINS

Spotted deer, brought to the Northern Caucasus from specialised animal farms in the Far East, have led to about a thousand hectares of inaccessible rocky ground belonging to the Elbrus state farm in the mountainous Karachai-Cherkess district being put to good use to considerable profit to the farm. Neither arable land nor meadows are found above the clouds. Deer, on the other hand, can find food even in such localities. Having become accustomed to their new home the deer have started to breed. Now there are more than 170 head of deer in the farm herd from which nearly 100 live grammes of horns have been obtained. The horn of spotted deer is a valuable medicinal material from which considerable profit is derived.

QUALITY MAKES FOR QUANTITY

The USSR is now the world's leading producer of iron ore, steel and rolled steel, writes IZVESTIA. For instance, it produced 147,000,000 tonnes of rolled iron steel in the second year of the 11th five-year plan period. At this level of production what is needed to ensure the continued development of ferrous metallurgy is not so much quantitative growth, as a radical improvement in quality and an expansion of the range of metal products we produce. The rapid introduction into industry of recent achievements in science and technology has a critical role to play here. For instance, scientists and experts at the all-Union research and design institute of metallurgical machine-building, together with the Cherepovets steel mill, achieved a radical modernization of section mills making use of a completely new technical basis. As a result, for the first time in the world, high efficiency stands have been invented and produced commercially ensuring a sharp rise in labour productivity as well as improved quality.

In recent years, the paper points out, research collectives at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences alone have invented over 300 new processes on various levels and scales which have been successfully introduced at ferrous metallurgy, chemical, shipbuilding, and aviation enterprises as well as in the gas and other industries.

HOW TO PROTECT SEA FROM OIL POLLUTION

In a film of the early 60s, "The Tale of the Oilmen of the Caspian," people rejoiced at the sight of oil gushing from a well just drilled in the sea. Such things are no longer to be seen today. For it has been found that a drop of oil clogs up 20 sq m of sea surface, and the oilmen are shifting over to new "clever" methods of work, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper.

Samples of water are taken several times a month from various points in Nellyanyia Kamni, a city built on piles in the Caspian Sea. They are submitted to scrupulous study, after which specialists pronounce

their verdict on the condition of this or that part of the deposit.

In addition to control against pollution recommendations are drawn up for keeping the sea clean.

In the past six years much money has been invested in the construction of water protection facilities in the Caspian, the lion's share of which was used to build an underwater oil pipeline linking Nellyanyia Kamni with the mainland. This released a whole flotilla of tankers for other uses and eliminated the possibility of polluting water during the pumping of oil aboard the tankers as well as in discharging ballast water, the paper points out.

THE ART OF LOVING

KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA has published an article on this subject by psychologist Yuri Orlov.

Psychology has established that everything leaves a trace — the joys and sufferings which we cause to one another accumulate and either contribute to strength or to its end, he writes. The pain which I cause to someone who is close to me even if it is motivated by noble intentions, — by the desire to change — the one's character, to do away with bad habits — the pain of punishment is associated in the eyes of the person with my image. Accumulating, it increases the "suffering bank" hidden behind this image, and thus presses the hole of joy hitherto connected with it. From the black ingratitude of the person for whom I have so much will bring me up with a halt. He or she will reciprocate all my efforts by lack of love or, maybe, even by badly contained enmity.

The joy which I cause to someone who is close to me will also not pass unnoticed, it will remain and contribute to greater love. This is why the art of love is the art of accumulating joy in human relations. No science can teach that. The art consists in extracting joy from situation and circumstances, from the attitude of people who are close to us, and in which others may find nothing joyous. This is how the world of intimate life is created, the joys that make up the unique features of every lover and every love.

NEW SERIES OF FERRIES

Work has begun at the Riga Dockyards, in Latvia, on the first in a new series of automobile and passenger icebreaking ferries.

The ferry, which will be able to carry 120 passengers and up to 40 cars, has been given the name of "Hartland", an island in the Moonsund Archipelago. It has a powerful engine, and is also designed for navigation in winter when the Baltic and its gulfs are ice-bound. Its shallow draught will allow it to call at the shallow-water ports lying along the route between the Moonsund Islands and mainland Estonia.

The ferry will be launched and handed over to its owner by the end of the year. Several icebreaking ferries of the same type are to be built before 1982.

POWER CROSSROADS

The assembly of the eighth power unit has been started at the Stavropol state district thermal power station, in the south of European Russia. One unit goes into operation the station will reach its design capacity of 2,400 thousand kilowatts.

The Stavropol power station is a sort of power crossroads for which transmission lines go to the steppes and foothills of Northern Caucasus and over to the Black and Azov sea area. One more 500 kW power transmission line is being built over the glacier-covered passes leading to the Inguri hydroelectric power station now under construction in the spurs of the Caucasus.

Places to visit

RUSSIA'S MAIN CATHEDRAL

The Assumption Cathedral, a remarkable monument of Russian and world architecture built over 500 years ago, rises up from the middle of the Moscow Kremlin.

The cathedral was erected by Russian builders working to the design of Italian architect Aristotele Fioravanti.

From the time it was consecrated on August 12, 1479, it became Russia's main cathedral. It was here that the Russian tsars and emperors were crowned. The first Russian patriarch for was elected in the Assumption Cathedral in 1589, a fact which marks the Russian Orthodox Church's independence from Constantinople.

Today the cathedral houses a museum containing a collection of old paintings and objects of applied art.

The 16th-century frescoes in the cathedral's interior are most impressive, as are the paintings with their 250 typical compositions and over two thousand individual figures; the paintings were finished in 1643. The frescoes of the Assumption Cathedral are noted for their bright, contrasting colours: gold was used for the clothes and particularly for the backgrounds. 210 thousand gold leaves were utilized for the gilding of the background only.

The Assumption Cathedral is famous for its collection of unique icons. The oldest is the "St. George" icon, dating back to the 12th century. Also to be seen in the cathedral are old books, the ceremonial dress of the Russian metropolitan and patriarchs, and valuable church plate.



AWARDS FOR SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

In Moscow, a large group of researchers and designers have been awarded diplomas and honorary badges of the 1982 USSR State Prize in the field of science and technology.

They were warmly congratulated by Academician Anatoly Alexandrov, President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Chairman of the Committee for Lenin and State Prizes of the USSR for Science and Techno-

logy attached to the Council of Ministers of the USSR. He noted that the prize winners included representatives of the Russian, Ukrainian, Uzbek, Azerbaijan, Turkmen and other fraternal peoples of the USSR. This testifies to the high scientific and engineering potential of all our constituent republics and to their growing contribution towards the creation of the material and technical base of communism, he said.

TRAINED ON THE JOB

Students at the Kharkov Aviation Institute spend their last term working at factories.

This enables them to combine theory with practical work. Factory engineers, who are given some previous training in lecturing, give the students talks on management production organization.

The students are told in their fourth year what jobs they will get, says the proctor of the institute, N. Artemenko. They thus write their theses on the

specific engineering tasks facing the factory in which they are going to work.

Over the past few years this method has resulted in the introduction into the national economy of many ideas put forward by engineering students. The new student-training method has been approved by the Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education of the USSR and recommended for introduction in the country's establishments of higher learning.



"Days of Folk Craft" is the name of the current show on view at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements, in Moscow. It was recently the turn of Georgian craftsmen to show off their handicraft — rugs, embroidered articles, wood-carving and jewellery.

In the photos: embosser Taisia Gogochuri shows her skill. Metal items.

Photos by Georgi Strelnikov

Science and technology

ATLAS OF TROPICAL WOODS

An atlas of the microstructures of the African species of tropical wood will be helpful in predetermining the gamut of the technological properties of mahogany and lemon trees from African jungles.

The atlas, compiled by Soviet scientists, contains characteristics of about 50 species of tropical wood, such as the Itinadina, manore, African mahogany, and others. All the latter have a complex texture, and are hard to work.

Much attention is paid to the study of species of tropical wood at the Timber Industry Academy one of the oldest Soviet high schools. In particular, the Academy has conducted a comprehensive exploration of forests in South-East Asia. Work has begun on the compilation of an atlas of the microstructures of species of wood in Latin America.

COMPUTER-DOCTOR

Specialists at the Kharkov Institute of Radiophysics have made a computer possessing all the experience of a first class doctor. The new machine is capable of identifying various diseases at different stages. For this, use is made of the radiographic method of investigation by penetrating the various organs through the blood stream. The radiophysics transmit information on their condition to the sensors having examined the information, the computer announces its diagnosis.

The accuracy of the diagnoses made by the computer "doctor" has been confirmed by clinical tests. A big computer is not needed for this work; a microprocessor which is not difficult to install in an ordinary clinic, is more than equal to the job.

HEALING WITH SEA POISONS

Soviet researchers have found ways of using the poisons of various sea animals. Starfish, jellyfish, molluscs, poisonous cymaloes and fish will contribute to human health. The substances they contain have provided the basis for many drugs. The toxins which make certain kinds of sea life inedible have turned out to be the most useful.

The new drugs are being created at the All-Union Research Institute of Sea Fisheries and Oceanography. They have some rare properties. For example: they normalize the heart rhythm and bring down the cholesterol content in the blood, which is most important for people suffering from arterial sclerosis. In the opinion of Soviet experts, the new drugs have a wider range of application and are much cheaper to produce than their analogues on the world drug market.

NEW METHOD

OF METAL PLATING

Metal plating is one of the most widely used methods of making protective and decorative coatings. The traditional technology has one basic drawback: harmful cyanide salts had to be added into the electrolyte in order that zinc should provide adequate glitter when settling. A new process developed at the Institute of Chemistry and Chemical Technology, attached to the Lithuanian Academy of Sciences, makes it possible to avoid the use of these salts. Electrolyte is now made by solving zinc oxide in caustic soda. Chloride additives are introduced into the alkaline medium, which are completely safe as far as the environment is concerned. An average of 0.3 roubles is saved on every square metre of surface.

VIEWPOINT

USSR FUEL AND ENERGY COMPLEX: 1982 RESULTS

Vladimir MYTAREV

In 1982, the USSR produced 1,300,000 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy (1,325,000 million kWh in 1981), 613 million tonnes of oil, including gas condensate (600 million tonnes in 1981), 501,000 million cubic metres of gas (465,000 million cubic metres in 1981), and 710 million tonnes of coal (against 704 million tonnes in 1981). The energy complex has overfulfilled the yearly target in most indexes.

The electric power industry continued capacities totalling 9.5 million kilowatts (this country's power plant total capacity was 217.1 million kilowatts on January 1, 1982).

The growth in oil production over the past year is connected both to the development of a number of new fields (mainly located in eastern and northern areas) and to the increased potential of wells in traditional areas. Thus, in Tataria and the Northern Caucasus, specialized organizations have been set up to develop and introduce new production methods using chemicals and heat to drive the deposits in the surface. Western Siberia, providing half of the USSR's annual production, remains the main oil area of the USSR. The Tyumen oilmen reached a daily production of 950,000 tonnes in 1982, leaving them just a little short of the target figure set by them — one million tonnes per day.

The USSR gas industry is not restricted, however, to this region alone. The Central Asian Republic of Turkmenia is accounting for an ever growing share. The new Dautlebad fields which started production in 1982 will increase this country's gas potential by 15,000 million cubic metres per year. New gas fields have been found in Central Asia (Uzbekistan), Kazakhstan, the Volga Area, and Eastern Siberia. All this helped to surpass the 500,000-million cubic metre mark in 1982. Gas pipelines have been constructed simultaneously with the development of gas fields. Over the year, a total length of over 3,000 kilometres was commissioned (as against 5,700 kilometres in 1981), including more than 2,000 kilometres in the Western Siberia-Western Europe gas pipeline.

The USSR coal industry, which has somewhat decreased production over the preceding years (724 million tonnes in 1982, 764 million tonnes in 1981), produced at even paces in 1982, giving about 60 million tonnes every month.

The branches of the fuel and energy complex largely determine the developmental rates of the entire Soviet industry and economy. This is why special attention is paid not only to greater production of electric power or fuel reserves but also to their delivery to the consumer. Unified transmission systems are being built for electric power, gas, and oil. Viewing the past year in retrospect, economic note interruptions. In the power supply in some areas of the country as a drawback in the operation of the power complex. To do away with power supply shortages, a single "power bank" is being created which will be capable of providing electricity to consumers during the peak hours by way of switching power from one time belt to another. 750 power stations have already been united into the world's largest unified power system.

PROFILES

LIANA ISAKADZE

It was two years ago that the well-known Soviet violinist, Liana Isakadze, became artistic leader and conductor of the Chamber Orchestra of Georgia. The orchestra, which has just been on tour in Moscow, is known for the vivid emotionality and virtuosity of its performances as well as for its fine feeling for style.

Liana Isakadze's rare gift for music made itself felt at the early age of three when she began to play the piano and to compose small pieces. This was followed by her years of study at a music school and at the Moscow Conservatory. Isakadze, an award-winner of three international competitions in Paris, Helsinki and Moscow, has been on tour in the Soviet Union, as well as in Europe, Asia and South America. From the outstanding Soviet violinist, David Oistrakh, who was her teacher, Isakadze has inherited a high degree of perfection in performance.

"In order to be a good conductor one must be a person of wide education having a good knowledge of literature, painting and philosophy as well as great strength of will," says Isakadze. "Above all one must be a very loving person: one has to love the people with whom and for whom one works." When Isakadze was asked whether she would like to be leader of the orchestra she agreed on the following condition: "I'll be leader, but I won't conduct". But right from the very first rehearsal, the orchestra refused to play independently. "At our first concert I lost ten years of life," Isakadze says.



Liana Isakadze after her concert in Moscow.

That concert sealed her fate. But this doesn't mean that Isakadze has had to cut down on her fiddle playing. In the concert given by the Chamber Orchestra she plays a dual role: acting at once as violinist and conductor. In the performance the orchestra gave in Moscow we heard Vivaldi's "Four Seasons", four concertos for violin and orchestra and Haydn's concerto for violin, piano and chamber orchestra in which Liana Isakadze played solo violin.

while the part for piano was played by Dmitry Alexeyev. The Chamber Orchestra of Georgia has a wide-ranging repertoire, including classical as well as contemporary music. It spends a lot of time on tour. Its future plans include performances at the music festivals at Lvov and Plisunda as well as tours of Austria, Hungary, the FRG, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia.

Alexandra YEGIAZARYAN

FACTS and EVENTS

Theater. Vladimir Mayakovsky's poetry invariably attracts the attention of progressive theater workers all over the world. "Am Appealing to All" is the title of a new production based

on the verse of the Soviet poet, staged by the Vienna Theatre on Schwedensplatz.

Exhibitions. An exhibition of works by Leonid Pasternak has been held at the Museum of Modern Art in Oxford. The paintings and drawings on view were lent by museums and private collections. There were many portraits of the artists' contemporaries — Gorky, Einstein, and the artist's son, the outstanding Soviet poet Boris Pasternak.

Books. The Mestetskaya Literature Publishers in Minsk have put out a four-volume collected works by Vasil Bykov, who writes about his native Byelorussia. This is the first complete edition of works by this well-known Soviet writer.

COPY OF VALERIANI MASTERPIECE

A surprisingly beautiful ceiling painting, lost during the Great Patriotic War (1941-45), has been returned to its rightful home on the ceiling of the central room of the Hermitage pavilion.

This palatial pavilion was built in Yekaterininsky Park at Tsarskoye Selo (today the town of Pushkin near Leningrad) and was meant, according to a con-

temporary source, for small receptions and for talks on art and "various other crafts". This is why the painter, Giuseppe Valeriani, chose the feast of the gods on Mount Olympus as the subject of his painting and round the edge of the ceiling he drew figures representing the Muses of poetry, painting, music and architecture.

Valeriani's great work deco-

rated the Hermitage for almost two hundred years, imparting a particularly festive air to the pavilion. Stolen by the Nazis, it disappeared during World War II and remains unfound to this day. So it was decided to do a copy. The Valeriani masterpiece has now been recreated by Leningrad restorers who worked hard for three years on the job.



Jutta Das. "Contemplation".



Manu Parekh. "Head I".



E. B. Shashkova. "Cat".

Art historian Irina Shepitsova has donated a number of works by Indian artists to the Museum of Oriental Art at 18 Obukha Street, in Moscow. These include eleven graphic sheets by Manu Parekh, national prizes. Their works are closely linked with folk art and with ancient Indian folklores.

THIRTY-THIRD BERLINALE OPENS

For the thirty-third time West Berlin is playing host to the Berlinale, the International Film Festival, which over the past few years has become one of the most representative and authoritative film parades in the world.

As in previous years, the Berlinale has attracted many film makers. Entries have come from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, China, Japan, France, Italy, Spain, Brazil and other countries. The Soviet cinema is represented by S. Mikaelyan's "In Love of One's Own Accord".

Apart from the main competi-

tion, there is also an international contest of films made by beginners. The Soviet entry in this contest is N. Skublin's "Who is Knocking at My Door".

The USSR is also taking part in other festival events. At the contest of films for children the jury will see Kh. Patzayev's "Rainbow of Seven Hopes". At information viewings—"Private Life" by Yu. Reizman will be shown, and at the film fair "Wormwood is a Bitter Herb" by A. Saltykov.

One of the members of the jury is the Soviet film director E. Klimov.

KARA KARAYEV FESTIVAL IN BAKU

The Twelve Fugues, one of the last works by Kara Karayev, was played at the music festival in Baku dedicated to the 65th anniversary of this outstanding Azerbaijani composer.

Also during the festival, to Farewell Symphony by Faraj

Karayev written in memory of his father and teacher, was given its first performance.

It has been decided to hold the Kara Karayev Festival in Baku every year. Included in the festival programme will be new music by Azerbaijani composers.

FIRST NIGHT OF NEW OPERA

The first night has taken place at the Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre of "The Elder Son", a new opera by the young Mos-

cow composer Gennady Gladkov. The libretto is based on the comedy of the same title by the late Soviet playwright Alexander Vampilov. Vampilov's play is about mutual understanding between people, the search for genuine love, and the need for trust, kindness, and cordiality in human relations.

This is the first time that Gennady Gladkov has tried his hand at opera. Up-to-date, he has written operettas and musicals, as well as music for the cinema.

The new opera is addressed first and foremost to young people. And those singing on the first night also belonged to the younger generation — Alesia Voznesenskaya, Vyacheslav Vinogradov, Yelena Svechnikova, and Vladimir Kudryashov. Director and conductor is Georgi Zhemchuzhina, producer is Mikhail Dolibov, and decor is by Stanislav Benediktov.

Igor KAZEN



A scene from the play. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

WHAT'S ON!

February 26-28

THEATRES

Kremnia Palace of Congresses (Kremnia). 26, 27 (mat), 28 — Concerts by the Moiseyev Ensemble of Folk Dance of the USSR. Bolshoi Theatre performances: 27 (eve) — Prokofiev, "The Stone Flower" (opera); Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). 26 — Verdi, "Un ballo in maschera" (opera); 27 (mat) — Double-bill: Rimsky-Korsakov, "Mozart and Salieri"; Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); 27 (eve) — Wagner, "Das Rheingold" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.). 26 — Strauss, "Der Zigeunerbaron" (operetta); 27 (mat) — Morozov, "Doctor Doolittle" (ballet); 27 (eve) — Grozhovskiy, "Hurricane" (opera); 28 — Sladkovskiy, "Slepan Razin" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (8 Pushkinskaya St.). 26 (mat) — Peltzman, "An Old Comedy"; 26 (eve) — Gadzhiev, "A Crossroads"; 27 (mat and eve) — Casagrande, "Pinnocchio's Adventures"; Khramnikov, "Children in our Backyard" (one-act ballet); 27 (eve)

FILMS

I'll Wait For You (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

A World War II story. Cinema: "Tallinn" (33 Sovetskaya Prospekt). Metro Ploshchad, Trolleybus 40.

Echoes of the Republic (Romania).

A film about the life of poor peasants in Romania during World War I.

Cinema: "Zaryadye" (11 Moskovskaya Embankment). Metro Ploshchad, Nizhny.

EXHIBITIONS

Tret'yakov Gallery (10 Leningradskiy Lane). An exhibition of works by Artyom Platonov, to mark his 90th anniversary, will show about 200 paintings drawn from the gallery's collection as well as from the collection of the artist's family. A series of graphic works are also on display. Daily, except Monday.

USSR-Japan: outlook for further business

(Continued from page 1)

We are facing economic instability and dwindling world trade owing to political inconsistencies in some countries caused by frequent changes of government, by the energy crisis in the capitalist world and growing protectionism, says Toshikuni Yahiro, President of Mitsubishi and Co. In the USSR the reverse is the case. Soviet foreign trade shows in graphic terms that it can solve problems which in the present situation are beyond the capabilities of other countries.

These words from the President of Mitsui explain the interest shown by our Eastern neighbors in the development of cooperation. Although the overall volume of mutual trade is growing, reaching as it did more than five thousand million dollars last year, there is reason to believe that Japanese firms have lost some ground on the Soviet market to their West European competitors.

In particular, mention should be made of the fact that the implementation of certain large-scale joint projects has been complicated because of the artificial "pollution" of trade and economic links.

Now some positive shifts have been achieved. Japan has facilitated the lifting of sanctions im-

posed on the Sakhalin project, which provides for the exploration and development of the offshore oil and gas fields. Continuation of cooperation on this project is one of the main subjects of the present meeting. Also discussed were the prospects for Japan's participation in the development of the Yakutia coal field and supplies of timber and lumber from the USSR along with other goods.

We believe that the time is ripe for a specific and constructive exchange of views on what can be achieved by joint efforts to ensure that our bilateral trade and economic cooperation proceed as normal, says V. Sukhakov, USSR Deputy Foreign Trade Minister.

These are the main concerns of the Moscow meeting. However, there are certain circles which are trying to distort the picture. We cannot agree with the statement released by the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs and recently published in Japanese newspaper, noted V. Sukhakov. This stated that by inviting the Japanese delegation to Moscow, we meant to set the Japanese business community at variance with the United States and the Japanese government. The statement comes as a surprise, to say the least.

Viktor YEVKIN

Another container carrier for the Soviet merchant marine



The third container carrier of the new "Merkur-2" type has been launched at the Warnowwerft shipyards, in Warnemünde, in the GDR. This 16-thousand-tonne ship "Kapitan Kozlovsky" (photo) has been built for the Soviet Union.

During its twenty-five years in business, the Warnowwerft shipyards have built 275 cargo ships for the Soviet Union, which is the main customer ordering vessels from the GDR.

10 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Novokuznetskaya.

Central Artists Club (10/14 Krymskaya Embankment). An exhibition to mark the 65th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy Day. About 800 paintings, pieces of sculpture, drawings and items of the decorative and applied art by artists from all the constituent republics are on view. Daily, except Monday, 11 a.m. to 8 p.m. Metro Park Kultury. Trolleybuses B, 10.

flag silver medals in the USSR championship.

BASKETBALL

Dynamo Palace of Sport (32 Lavochkina St.). 27 — Moscow Dynamo vs Leningrad Spartak, 5 p.m.

Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 26 — Central Army Club vs Leningrad Spartak, 5 p.m.

These are current men's top-league matches in the national championship.

CHESS

The Hall of the Sport Hotel (80 Leningradskiy Prospekt). 27 — a challenge match for the world champion Ulf. A. Belyavskiy (USSR) vs G. Kasparov (USSR), 4 p.m.

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.). 27 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

February 26-28

In Moscow, city and region, light frost (of -7° to -12° at night and to -1° to -6°C during the day) with light snow at times are expected. NW and W winds, 5-10 mps.

BUSINESSMEN SPEAK OUT

Those present at a recent meeting of the Atlantic Institute on International Problems, held in Vienna, spoke out in favour of stronger trade and economic links between East and West. In his speech Hannes Androsch, General Director of the Austrian Bank Creditanstalt-Bankverein, stressed the need to widen cooperation between the two economic systems. He noted that discriminatory sanctions had no place in trade with socialist countries.

The same point of view was expressed by Otto Wolff von Amerongen, President of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce. He censured the actions of certain American political circles which attempt to widen the list of goods subject to the trade embargo with socialist countries.

LONG-TIME PARTNER

Lohja, the Finnish company recently held a three-day symposium on "the protection of industrial structures and equipment from corrosion" at the Moscow office of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce. Finnish experts reported on corrosion protection in the paper, pulp, chemical and food industries.

Lohja is a long-time partner of Soviet foreign trade associations. Since the late 60s it has been buying from the USSR various equipment for processing minerals, such as filtering and crushing machines, mills and post-extracting equipment. For its part, it supplies the USSR with paints and varnishes (1,100,000 litres are on order for 1983), cupola lantern lights some eight metres across and colour TV sets. Last year Lohja received a Soviet order worth 25,000,000 Finnish marks for a complete set of equipment to produce dry mixtures and paints used in construction. Talks are under way on deliveries of such equipment for another 14 works.

RADARS FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Czechoslovak Omnipol and Teles, a producer of electronic equipment, from Pardubice have held a press conference in Moscow to mark the handover of the three-hundredth landing radar of the RP-40 type to their customer, Aeroflot. Radars made in Pardubice have been installed in dozens of Soviet airports. The three-hundredth installation was placed at the Leningrad airport in Armenia.

Czechoslovak representatives told the journalists that the Czechoslovak radar industry, launched in 1950, has made great strides thanks to the growing cooperation with other socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union. Today, 40 per cent of all Czechoslovak-made radars are made for export.

Philately

Tashkent stamp

The USSR Ministry of Communications has released a four-kopik stamp to mark the two thousandth anniversary since the foundation of Tashkent, one of the most ancient cities in this country and seat of the Uzbek Republic.



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Contacts and contracts

© A session of the CMEA standing commission on cooperation in engineering paid special attention to the carrying out in full of organizational measures relating to cooperative and specialized production of machinery and equipment for strip mining. Measures concerning the manufacture of metal-processing, foundry and other types of equipment were also considered.

© V/O. Machinimport has signed a major contract with the French firm of Technip to sell the USSR equipment for purifying and processing high-sulphur content gas of the Ashkhabad condensate deposit.

TWO-WAY SUPPLIES ARE TO INCREASE

Successful negotiations in Moscow between USSR and Kampuchean government trade delegations have resulted in a three-year agreement on trade and payments between 1983-1985 and a protocol on trade and payments for 1983.

The Soviet Union will increase the supply of oil products, rolled ferrous metals and equipment, and consumer goods which are necessary for the restoration of Kampuchea's national economy.

In return, the People's Republic of Kampuchea will supply a number of its traditional exports, e.g., natural rubber, timber, and tobacco.

COOPERATION IN FISHING

"A symbol of Soviet-Cambodian cooperation" that is how the fishing industry is described in the Republic of Guinea-Bissau. One of the country's leading industries, it is helping to meet an important national target—the achievement of self-reliance in foodstuffs. The Soviet-Cambodian fishing co-operation society set up in 1975 is now a huge fish producer.

Last year alone it marketed in the country nearly 2,000 tonnes of valuable commercial species of fish and other sea products.

